3.	MHS at 16M-3F-500 ft. at D-83 of Kakateeya on Sriram Sagar.	2 × 500	225.00	110	110
4.	MHS at Chettipeta weir.	2 × 500	276.96	69	50
					365

Advice to States to develop alternative source of Energy

3483. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been advised to develop alternative sources of energy; and

(b) whether Government will vigorously pursue development of wind energy in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Governments and implementing agencies have been advised to develop and utilise various types of non-conventional energy systems, and devices, such as biogas, improved chulha, solar thermal systems, solar photovoltaic systems, wind energy systems, mini-micro hydel plants, biomass based energy generation systems etc.

(b) Yes, Sir, 30 number of wind mapping stations have been sanctioned for the State of Bihar. In addition 252 numbers of water pumping windmills have been installed.

Power generated by Rihand Hydro Power Project

3484. SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI:
SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of power generated at Rihand Dam during the last three years;

(b) what is the percentage of power supplied to various States, Statewise;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have been getting their due share from Rihand; and

(d) what are the monetary dues that the Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board has to pay to these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) The energy generation at Rihand Dam during 1988-89 to 1991-92 (upto Februrary, 92) is as under:

Year	Generation (MU)
1988-89	632
1989-90	864
1990-91	620
1991-92 (upto Feb., 92)	1179

(b) and (c) Rihand Hydro Power Project belongs to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board. Under a bilateral agreement between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, the later is entitled to a share from the power generated at Rihand. Bihar is not entitled to any share from the Dam. During the year 1990-91 (upto Feb., 92) 0.02% and 0.003% of power generated was supplied to Madhya Pradesh.

(d) Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has to pay Rs. 12.56 crores to Madhya Pradesh as on 31st January, 92. No payment is required to be made to Bihar.

सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिजली के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

3485. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
श्री बेकल "उत्साही":

क्या **विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नौवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा देश में बिजली के उत्पादन का कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था;

(ख) उस पर कितने धन का निवेश किया गया; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए लक्ष्य कितना था और उस पर कितने धन का निवेश किया गया?

विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथ राय): (क) देश में विद्युत उत्पादन के संबंध में नौवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Disturbance in the Northern Electricity Grid

3486. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major disturbance in the Northern Electricity Grid on the 9th March, 1992 left parts of northern India without power and badly affected the train services;

(b) whether this coupled with some fault experienced by the Singrauli Power Station complex resulted in total failure of power supply to Delhi from Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, what are the major causes for such breakdown; and

(d) what steps have been taken to prevent such breakdowns in future and for maintaining the power supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A major grid disturbance occurred in the Northern Regional Power System on 9th March, 1992, resulting in total failure of power supply in most of the contituents of Northern Region. However, Indra Prastha Thermal Power Station and Gas Turbine Station in Delhi survived and maintained power supply in parts of Delhi. Rajasthan Nuclear Power Station also survived and maintained power supply to Udaipur and surrounding areas in Southern Rajasthan. There was interruption of power supply to electric tractions of Northern Railways from Gaya to Ghaziabad due to complete failure of power supply in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The grid disturbance was apparently caused due to heavy power oscillations in the system due to fault in the 400 KV switchyard of Anpara Thermal Power Station of Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board. This caused severe dip in voltage and all the running generating units at Anpara, Obra, Singrauli and Rihand Thermal Power Stations tripped.

(d) A Committee has been constituted to enquire into the causes of the incident and to suggest remedial measures to avoid recurrence of such incident in future.

Power thefts in Delhi

3487. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of rise/fall in power thefts in Delhi during 1991, till date, and how does it compare with the percentage of power thefts in 1990;

(b) what is the percentage of power thefts in the jhuggis in and around Delhi out of the total power thefts in Delhi;

(c) what is the estimated annual loss suffered on account of power thefts in the city;

(d) what are the results achieved so far in checking power thefts in this regard; and

(e) what further measures are contemplated by Government to curb illegal power connections in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KAPL NATH RAI): (a) to (e) It is not possible to segregate the technial losses and commercial losses due to the theft of electricity from the total Transmission and Distribution losses. As a result of the various steps taken by DESU, including vigorous drive against theft/misuse of electricity, the Transmission & Distribution losses have come down from 21.78% in 1989-90 to 19.68% in 1990-91. In 1990-91, 11538 connections were checked, 1309 theft